



## **Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks**

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October 15, 2008

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Environmental Quality Council, PO Box 201704, Helena, MT 59620-1704

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\*Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation, POB 201601, Helena, MT 59620-1601

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Website, Commission Secretary, Division Secretaries, Regional Office Managers, Region 2 Information Officer

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MT Environmental Information Center, Attn: Jim Jensen, POB 1184, Helena, MT 59624-1184

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Montana Audubon Society, POB 595, Helena 59624-0595

Montana Stockgrowers, 420 N. California, Helena, MT 59601

Montana Wildlife Federation, POB 1175, Helena, MT 59624-1175

Powell County Weed Supervisor

Powell County Commissioners

Powell County Planning Department

Powell County Planning Board

\*The Nature Conservancy

\*Five Valleys Land Trust

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation

\*Blackfoot Community Conservation Area Advisory Council

\*Blackfoot Challenge

\*US Fish & Wildlife Service

\*Seeley Lake Ranger District, Lolo National Forest

Adjoining landowners

\*Emailed notification of the availability of the EA; others received a full copy of the EA.

Dear Interested Citizen:

Enclosed you will find for your review the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for a Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) proposal to acquire three parcels (totaling 2,623 acres) adjacent to the Ovando Mountain Unit of the Blackfoot Clearwater WMA (BCWMA) north of Ovando, in Powell County. The Nature Conservancy currently owns the properties. and this project is part of the larger Blackfoot Challenge Blackfoot Community Project. If acquired the properties would become part of the BCWMA. The purpose of this proposal would be to acquire critical year-round habitat for elk, deer, grizzly bears and a host of other species. In addition, the parcels currently receive high levels of recreational use; this project would secure perpetual hunting and other recreational access to FWP and adjacent highly valued public lands.

FWP will hold a public hearing in Ovando on November 3 at 6:30 p.m. at the Ovando Fire Hall to discuss this proposed acquisition and take public comment.

This draft EA is available for review in Helena at FWP's Headquarters, the State Library and the Environmental Quality Council. It also may be obtained from the Region 2 FWP Headquarters or viewed on FWP's Internet website at <http://fwp.mt.gov> ("Recent Public Notices").

Comments on this draft EA must be received no later than 5:00 p.m., November 17, 2008. Comments should be mailed to Jay Kolbe, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, PO Box 1288, Seeley Lake, MT 59868 or emailed to [jkolbe@mt.gov](mailto:jkolbe@mt.gov). If you have questions, please contact him by email or phone him at 406-677-0162.

As part of the decision making process under MEPA, I plan to issue the Decision Notice for this EA as early as November 18<sup>th</sup>. The Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission has the final decision-making authority for FWP land purchase proposals, and the Commission will be asked to render final decision on this proposal at its regularly scheduled December meeting. Approval will also be necessary from the Montana Board of Land Commissioners.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mack Long". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Mack" and last name "Long" clearly distinguishable.

Mack Long  
Regional Supervisor

ML/sr

Enclosure: Little Doney EA



# **Little Doney Lake Habitat Acquisition Project *Draft* Environmental Assessment**

A Proposal by  
***Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks***  
to Acquire 2,623 acres adjacent to the  
Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area,  
Ovando Mountain Unit

and to purchase a Conservation Easement  
on the 1,103-acre Little Doney Lake property

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	2
PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION .....	5
<u>Statements of Purpose</u> .....	5
<u>Authorities/Direction</u> .....	7
<u>Area Description/Wildlife Resources</u> .....	8
<u>Description of Subject Lands (with map)</u> .....	9
<u>Problem Synthesis/Rationale</u> .....	11
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION .....	14
<u>Fee Title Purchase</u> .....	15
Little Doney Conservation Easement .....	16
<u>Benefits of the Proposed Action</u> .....	16
ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION .....	17
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND NO ACTION .....	18
<u>Threatened and Endangered Species</u> .....	18
<u>Sensitive Species</u> .....	19
<u>Elk and Deer Winter Range</u> .....	20
<u>Predators and Scavengers</u> .....	20
<u>Wetlands/Floodplains</u> .....	21
<u>Prime or Unique Farmlands</u> .....	21
<u>Hunting</u> .....	21
<u>Forest Management</u> .....	22
<u>Public Access</u> .....	22
<u>Livestock Grazing</u> .....	22
<u>Air and Water Quality</u> .....	23
<u>Historic and Cultural Resources</u> .....	23
<u>Impacts on Economies and Communities</u> .....	24
<u>Cumulative Impacts</u> .....	24
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT .....	24
NEED FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT .....	25
APPENDIX A: Little Doney Lake Fee-Title Acquisition, Draft Management Plan .....	A1
APPENDIX B: Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement, Draft Management Plan .....	B1
APPENDIX C: Little Doney Lake Fee-Title Acquisition, Draft Socio-Economic Assessment .....	C1
APPENDIX D: Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement, Draft Socio-Economic Assessment ....	D1

Draft Environmental Assessment  
(October 15, 2008)

A Proposal by  
***Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks***  
to acquire 2,623 acres adjacent to the  
Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area, Ovando Mountain Unit  
  
and to purchase a Conservation Easement  
on the 1,103-acre Little Doney Lake property

Prepared by:

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Region 2  
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## INTRODUCTION

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) invites the public to comment on this proposal to:

1. Purchase fee title to approximately 2,623 acres, in three distinct parcels, from The Nature Conservancy, for approximately \$1,522,355.
2. Purchase a conservation easement across approximately 1,103 acres of the Little Doney Lake (South) parcel for approximately \$323,626 after partners' match contributions are applied.

Funding for these transactions would come from FWP's Habitat Montana Program, a US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Native Fish Habitat Conservation Plan (NFHCP) grant, a Montana Migratory Bird Stamp Program grant (prospective), a USFWS North American Wetland Conservation Act (NAWCA) grant, a Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust grant, the Blackfoot Challenge, and private donations. Little Doney Lake Habitat Acquisition Project lands are adjacent to the Ovando Mountain Unit of the Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area (BCWMA) in the middle Blackfoot Watershed. Subject lands are part of the larger Blackfoot Community Project, through which The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Blackfoot Challenge have purchased 90,000 acres of former Plum Creek Timber Company (PCTC) lands and are working to transfer them to public agencies, neighboring landowners, and local communities. Subject lands consist of three distinct parcels (Figure 1):

- Sections 17 & 18 (S17 & S18); "North Parcel"—This parcel (1,280 acres) is located directly south and adjacent to of the BCWMA. These parcels are currently encumbered by a conservation easement held by the USFWS. They are entirely within FWP mapped *crucial* elk winter range, provide seasonal and year-round habitat for a host of other wildlife species, and would provide FWP administrative access to the WMA that it currently lacks. TNC has agreed to sell the underlying fee title to FWP at their cost basis plus actual carrying cost, projected to be \$407 an acre at the end of 2008.
- Little Doney Lake; "South Parcel"—This parcel is 1,103 acres and includes Little Doney Lake. This tract was purchased by TNC in 2006 in response to an imminent threat of sale and development by PCTC. These lands have extensive emergent and seasonal wetlands,



dispersed aspen galleries, fescue grasslands, shrub cover, and conifer stands. This parcel is also important elk and deer winter range, hosts nesting loons, has important trumpeter swan nesting habitat, is heavily used by grizzly bears, and was identified by fisheries biologists as important to protecting the adjacent North Fork of the Blackfoot River (a critical bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout stream). The Little Doney Lake parcel is not currently protected by a conservation easement, and there are no buildings or developments on site. A year-round county road accesses the SE corner of this parcel.

- Elk Mountain; “Northeast Parcel”—Two hundred twenty acres immediately east of the BCWMA. These lands would be donated to FWP at no cost by TNC, thus helping to consolidate FWP ownership and facilitate administration of the WMA.

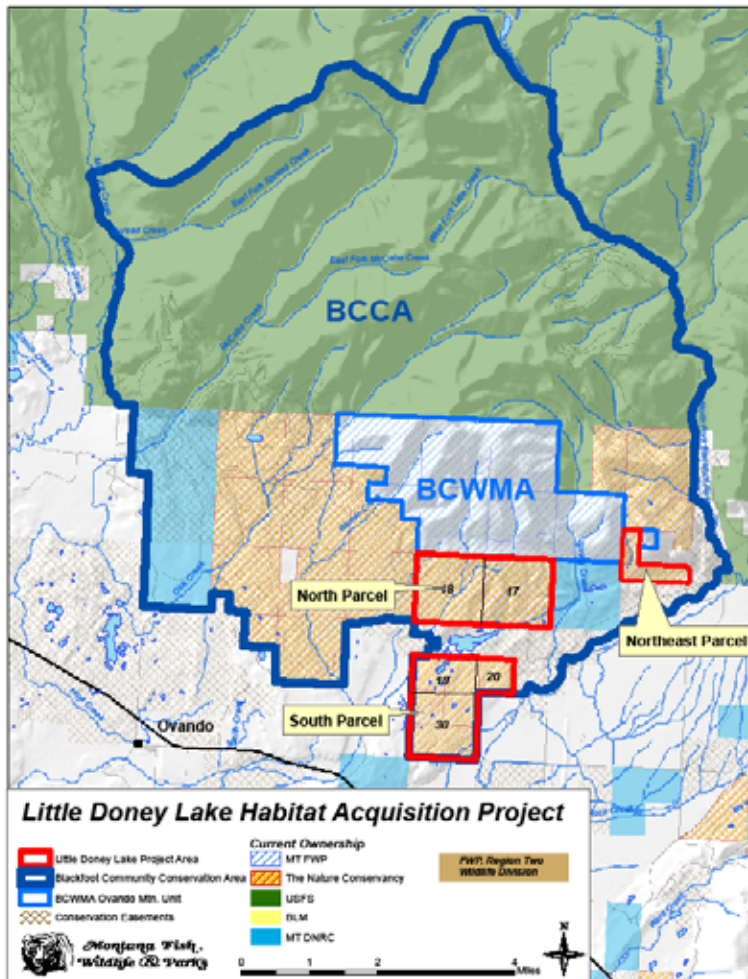


Figure 1. Location of subject parcels and adjacent land ownership, Little Doney Habitat Acquisition Project.

Several public and private partners have committed funds (approximately 45% of total Project cost) to help purchase a conservation easement on the Little Doney Lake parcel. Although FWP would, for a time, hold both fee title and the conservation easement on this parcel, it may consider a later trade of fee title for other conservation lands with another public agency. Any subsequent land exchange would be evaluated in a separate EA under the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA).

TNC has agreed to sell the conservation easement on the Little Doney Lake parcel with terms fully consistent with Habitat Montana Program criteria, including grazing management stipulations, a complete preclusion of residential development, and guaranteed year-round non-motorized public access. These lands connect the North Fork Blackfoot and Monture Creek drainages with the Big Blackfoot River corridor and the Garnet Range. Due to this position on the landscape, these lands are important for connecting seasonal habitats for wide-ranging populations of elk, mule deer, black and grizzly bear, gray wolf, wolverine and lynx. FWP's purpose for purchasing the land is to manage important habitat for deer, elk and other wildlife, and prevent this habitat from being sold and subdivided for residential, commercial or industrial development. Upon assuming ownership, FWP would manage habitat to enhance forest and shrub-field forage for mule deer and elk. FWP would manage public access and recreation in keeping with traditional FWP practices on the BCWMA, Ovando Mountain Unit, and the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area. Proposed management plans for both the conservation easement and fee title acquisitions are attached Appendices A and B.

FWP makes annual payments to the counties in lieu of property taxes on lands in its ownership. These payments are equal to the annual property taxes assessed to privately owned property. Therefore, this proposal would not result in a loss of property tax revenue to Powell County.



## PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

### Statements of Purpose

#### *From the BCWMA long-term management plan (revised 1989)*

**Objective I:** Manage for the maximum sustainable utilization of the winter range by elk, mule deer and white-tailed deer within the following standards:

- Soil condition and development will be maintained or enhanced;
- Adverse impacts to adjacent landowners will be reduced or mitigated;
- The condition of elk and deer populations will be maintained or enhanced;
- Elk and deer populations will be supported by natural winter forage;
- Adverse impacts on other resources such as fisheries, riparian habitats, water quality, native plant communities, and other animal populations will be avoided or mitigated. Opportunities to enhance these resources will be pursued when compatible with elk and deer management (as time and funding allow).

**Objective II:** Maximize public access and recreation opportunities within the following standards:

- Other WMA objectives (i.e., wildlife) will not be compromised;
- Diverse opportunities for appreciation and enjoyment by the public will be maintained. (Recreation opportunities include hunting, fishing, trapping, touring, camping, picnicking, hiking, bike-riding and horseback riding.)

#### *Purposes specifically addressed by this proposal:*

- Protect public investments and progress over the past 50 years toward establishment of an effective and secure winter range (i.e., BCWMA) for elk and deer populations of the North Fork Blackfoot and Monture Creek drainages;
- Prevent the possibility of irreversible habitat loss if key private lands adjacent to the

BCWMA are sold in the future and eventually subdivided or developed;

- Maintain and enhance forested forage at the base of Ovando Mountain to address a habitat limitation in periods of harsh winter weather for migratory populations of 500 elk and 200 mule deer;
- Maintain and enhance nonforested shrub-fields that historically expanded winter range for mule deer and elk on lower Ovando Mountain;
- Continue to provide non-motorized hunting opportunities for grouse, bear, deer and elk as well as year-round public recreational access;
- Maintain and enhance critical and highly productive wetlands and associated habitats;
- Achieve these purposes using the most cost-effective means that will allow FWP adequate control over management of habitat and public access on the subject lands in perpetuity.

#### Specific Summary of Purpose:

1. To protect and enhance 2,623 acres of unique and valuable wildlife habitat.
2. To secure and manage important recreational access to Project lands, and public access through them to adjacent public land.
3. To leverage scarce FWP conservation funds. FWP funds would be leveraged three fold: first, through the direct financial contributions of Project partners; next, due to The Nature Conservancy's ability to negotiate a favorable initial purchase price and pass those savings along to FWP; and, finally, because FWP may be able to negotiate a subsequent land exchange that protects additional high value wildlife habitat elsewhere in the State.
4. To support larger and regionally important conservation initiatives. The success of the Blackfoot Community Project (BCP) is strategically important to FWP's core conservation mission in the Blackfoot Valley; this project is a critical component of the BCP.

### **Authorities/Direction**

FWP is authorized by State law to own and manage lands as wildlife habitat. The Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission (the Commission) is the decision-making authority for matters of land acquisition, disposal or exchange involving FWP-owned properties. Following Commission approval, if granted, the Montana Board of Land Commissioners (the Land Board) reviews land acquisitions, disposals, or exchanges involving FWP-owned properties over 100 acres or \$100,000 in value. FWP's proposed expenditure of an estimated \$1,846,000 of Habitat Montana Program funds to complete this project is consistent with policy adopted by the Commission in 1994. Habitat Montana funding is enabled by an act of the 1987 Montana Legislature (MCA 87-1-241-242), known as House Bill 526, which earmarked for habitat acquisition a set portion of the revenues generated from sales of Montana Sportsman's and nonresident Big Game Combination licenses.

The land and conservation easement to be purchased by FWP in this proposal would be included in the BCWMA, Ovando Mountain Unit, which was originally purchased with Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration monies (Project W-30-L) administered by the USFWS under the authority of the Pittman-Robertson Act (P-R). Matching funds for acquisition of the BCWMA were provided by FWP from revenues generated by the sale of Montana hunting licenses. FWP uses budgeted license revenues, within spending authority granted each biennium by the Montana legislature, for routine maintenance of the BCWMA. FWP is authorized to use supplemental funds from various public and private sources, which may be awarded under specific conditions for individual maintenance and enhancement projects on the BCWMA and other properties.

FWP initially established the Ovando Mountain Unit of the BCWMA by purchasing and exchanging lands from 1957 through 1965 for the purpose of carrying on wildlife restoration projects in accordance with P-R. More specifically, FWP manages this property primarily to provide important winter range for elk and deer, as outlined and described in the Application for Federal Assistance (Project W-30-L) and management plan for the BCWMA (on file at FWP, Region 2).

### **Area Description/Wildlife Resources**

The BCWMA is located in the Blackfoot Valley of west-central Montana, along both sides of the Missoula-Powell Counties line, with most of the property lying along the north side of Highway 200 between Blanchard Creek and the North Fork of the Blackfoot River. The nearest communities are Greenough, Seeley Lake, and Ovando. The wood products, ranching and recreation/tourism industries support the local economy. Missoula is the nearest major population center, located about 45 miles west of the BCWMA.

Ovando Mountain, at 7,799-feet in elevation, is the main topographic feature of the Ovando Mountain Unit of the BCWMA. Douglas-fir forest is the dominant vegetation at upper elevations, grading into ponderosa pine forest around the base of the mountain. The steep sloping, south face of Ovando Mountain covers about 4,000 acres, which constitutes the extent of FWP's current ownership in the area west of Monture Creek.

A migratory elk herd depends upon core habitats within the Ovando Mountain Unit of the BCWMA for winter range. FWP studies of radio-equipped elk have documented a yearlong home range of about 120,000 acres for this BCWMA elk herd, with habitually occupied summer ranges extending from lower Monture Creek and the lower North Fork near Ovando to Canyon Creek and Dwight Creek in the Scapegoat Wilderness. Thus, changes in elk habitat on the BCWMA may directly affect opportunities for the public to hunt and view elk across a much larger area in west-central Montana, including portions of the Lolo National Forest and accessible state and private lands.

Portions of the BCWMA also provide important winter range for migratory and resident subpopulations of 200 mule deer and 200 white-tailed deer. Numerous federally and state listed threatened and sensitive species occur on the subject lands; their acquisition by FWP would provide material and immediate protection of these species' habitats. The occurrence of nearly 200 wildlife species was documented on the BCWMA in the 1990s (checklist is available from the FWP Missoula office).

Lands subject to this proposal would significantly compliment current FWP administered BCWMA lands. The Little Doney parcel contains abundant productive wetlands, aspen galleries, and is highly valued by recreational users year-round. Sections 17 & 18 are highly productive *crucial* elk and deer winter range, provide a transition between the steeper slopes on the current BCWMA and valley bottom habitats, and if incorporated into the BCWMA would provide administrative access to the WMA that FWP currently lacks.

### **Description of Subject Lands**

#### **Sections 17 & 18 (North Parcel)**

The 1,280-acre property is principally a mix of regenerating forests of ponderosa pine, western larch, lodgepole pine, and Douglas-fir in the uplands, and spruce in the lower portions. Aspen is present throughout. Openings are vegetated with serviceberry, snowberry, snowbrush, and willow.

This parcel is identified by FWP as *crucial* elk and deer winter range and is part of the fall-winter-spring range for about 500 elk and about 200 white-tailed deer and 200 mule deer. These parcels are also important habitat for ruffed and blue grouse, black bear, mountain lion, coyote, moose, wolf and grizzly bear.

The parcel was managed by a series of industrial timber companies prior to its acquisition by TNC in 2004. The property burned along with most of the south face of Ovando Mountain in 1919. The result was recruitment of excellent browse forage for wintering elk and mule deer in the mid-1900s (Reuel Janson, pers. comm.). In the late 1900s, forest succession had progressed to the point that conifers have begun to shade out deciduous browse on much of Ovando Mountain (see the Masters Thesis by Scott K. Thompson, 2002, *Browse Condition and Trend on Montana Ungulate Ranges*, Montana State University, Bozeman.).

This parcel is currently encumbered by a conservation easement held by the USFWS that prohibits the draining of wetlands, sodbusting, subdivision, and the construction of non-

agricultural buildings. Timber harvest may occur following an approved plan.

### **Little Doney (South Parcel)**

The Little Doney property is located in north Powell County, about 4.5 miles ENE of Ovando, at the base of Ovando Mountain. Elevations range from 3,900 to 4,200 feet across approximately 1,103 acres. The landform generally is a bench intersected by northeast-southwest running draws. The principal wetland feature is Little Doney Lake, among other dry or seasonally wet potholes. The property is principally forested with ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas-fir in the uplands, and spruce in the lowlands. The forest has been commercially harvested over multiple entries, leaving mature timber, snags, and regeneration patchily distributed across the property. Aspen is abundant throughout. The understory is a mix of rough fescue, elk sedge, serviceberry, snowberry, and willow. Spotted knapweed is the main noxious weed problem at present.

The Little Doney property is part of the fall-winter-spring range for about 500 elk and about 200 white-tailed deer and 200 mule deer. In addition to ruffed and blue grouse, black bear, mountain lion, coyote, moose and wolf, these parcels are also important occupied habitat for grizzly bear and waterfowl, owing in part to the wetlands and associated broad riparian areas near the North Fork of the Blackfoot. One of very few common loon nest sites in the Blackfoot watershed exists on Little Doney Lake and the lake supports identified trumpeter swan nesting habitat.

The property was owned by Plum Creek Timber Company from the early 1990s through 2006 and was managed for commercial timber production. Livestock grazing has been part of the historic land-use practices, although not for the past several years. The property is highly valued as a public hunting area, and has been an important part of the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area (administered by FWP on behalf of several cooperating landowners) since 1990. It is also currently an important link in the public snowmobile trail connecting Seeley Lake and Lincoln in winter; however, FWP and user groups are actively working to find a more suitable trail location that would direct the majority of this use north of the parcel.

### **Problem Synthesis/Rationale**

Montane forests and associated riparian areas at low elevations in western Montana are being subdivided and lost as wildlife habitat. Habitat management is rapidly changing from a wildland and landscape-scale perspective to one of protecting the urban and suburban interface from wildfire. Particularly in the Blackfoot watershed, low-elevation private forests are important functional components of fall-winter-spring ranges for elk, mule deer and white-tailed deer in association with adjacent rangeland and agricultural habitat features. Montana is rapidly losing these low elevation forested habitats that make adjacent rangelands, riparian areas and agricultural lands so important to wildlife today. In many cases, these are the very lands that are first chosen for subdivision and development.

In the mid-1980s, FWP began taking steps to block up FWP ownership or management control in the most critical habitats within the BCWMA. When land subdivision was threatened, FWP negotiated purchase of the Dreyer Ranch in 1989 to secure 2,960 acres of important spring and fall habitat along a primary elk migration link to the core winter range. Also in 1989, FWP and the Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (DNRC) cooperated to bring 2,367 acres of Champion International Corporation property into DNRC ownership within the core winter range, and then completed an exchange between the two state agencies in 1995 to transfer most of these lands and additional DNRC lands (totaling 3,487 acres) to FWP. In 1998, FWP exchanged fee-title ownership of 254 acres on the west side of Highway 83 for a perpetual conservation easement across 641 acres of the Reinhoehl Ranch.

In 1990, FWP initiated discussions with Champion International Corporation to acquire a perpetual conservation easement that would prevent subdivision and development on the 7,800 acres of corporate inholdings within the core winter range. Talks with Champion continued into 1993, but were curtailed with Champion's decision to sell its Montana timberlands. In early 1994, FWP renewed discussions about the corporate inholdings after Plum Creek Timber Company assumed ownership and management control. Plum Creek officials indicated that the company did not foresee selling or gifting a conservation easement on its lands in the BCWMA,



but encouraged FWP to develop opportunities for land exchanges, and talks continued. In late 1998, Plum Creek offered to discuss an initial sale of 856 acres to FWP and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF). This combined with newly emerging opportunities for land exchanges involving DNRC and potentially the Lolo National Forest over the remainder of the 7,800-acre Plum Creek inholdings gave rise to the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Project, commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> year of the BCWMA.

In 2000, Plum Creek sold 856 acres to FWP and RMEF, which constituted Phase 1 of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Project. There was considerable publicity associated with Phase 1 because of the effort spearheaded by RMEF and the Five Valleys Land Trust to raise private funds for this purchase. RMEF donated its interest in the Phase 1 property (worth approximately \$600,000) to FWP at a meeting of the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission in March 2003.

Phase 2 of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Project was a land exchange involving Plum Creek, DNRC, and FWP. FWP initially approached several potential partners for land exchange, including other state entities, private conservation organizations and neighboring federal agencies. None had sufficient land bases or land management priorities to exchange into the entire Plum Creek inholdings of interest. FWP first approached DNRC in 1995 to suggest a land exchange with Plum Creek to block up DNRC ownership within the BCWMA. DNRC agreed to consider a trade of scattered tracts to Plum Creek in exchange for 3,040 acres of Plum Creek inholdings within the BCWMA. In addition, FWP and DNRC agreed to consider an exchange of lands within the BCWMA to transfer the most critical winter range into FWP ownership. These exchanges were completed in fall 2002. In February 2004, the Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission approved FWP's recommendation to purchase a conservation easement over the approximately 6,849 acres of DNRC land within the core BCWMA, and Land Board followed with its concurrence in March.

Concurrent with the development and progress of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Project, the Blackfoot Challenge and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) entered into discussions with Plum Creek regarding the future of Plum Creek lands from the BCWMA to the Blackfoot headwaters.

The outcome of those discussions and subsequent negotiations was a “purchase and sale” agreement for TNC to purchase about 88,000 acres of Plum Creek land from 2004-2008 (The Blackfoot Community Project). TNC and Plum Creek closed on the first 41,000 acres in a series of transactions in 2004-2005. The second transaction included the Phase 3 lands (50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Project) on the BCWMA. RMEF subsequently purchased the 3,834-acre Phase 3 lands from TNC and held them for FWP to purchase in Fall 2004. FWP followed these transactions with the purchase of the 180-acre Jacobson/Valiton inholding within the Ovando Mountain unit of the BCWMA in 2007.

TNC intends to conserve the resources and traditional uses of any lands it acquires in the Blackfoot by selling them to private and public entities, in accordance with a disposition plan developed by local communities via a process coordinated by the Blackfoot Challenge. The communities have identified FWP as the preferred entity to acquire conservation easements and fee-title to the subject lands north of Ovando, at the base of Ovando Mountain. It would hardly seem possible that local communities could be any more invested in any habitat project than this one coordinated by the Blackfoot Challenge, nor could the general public be more aware.

FWP’s interest in acquiring the subject lands is to avoid the probable serious loss of wildlife habitat and public access in the future. This threat is described as probable in the long run because of strong market incentives to divide scenic and accessible property into small parcels and develop homesites. The potential replacement of elk and deer winter range with houses, fences, driveways, garages, barns, and other structures constitutes a direct loss of exceptional winter habitat values for most of the BCWMA mule deer and elk populations. Human activity associated with residential areas, including vehicle traffic, livestock, pets and outdoor recreation, would displace elk and deer from otherwise suitable habitat within an expanded radius around the homes. Future residents might even choose to introduce artificial food sources to attract wintering deer and elk, which would disrupt natural movements and habitat-use patterns, and concentrate animals in a manner that would degrade native habitats and increase the probability of disease transmission. The potential for these impacts to wildlife, as well as lost access and recreational opportunities for the general public, would increase as

housing densities increased, but FWP predicts that serious impacts could occur with as few as one poorly located and managed homesite on the subject lands.

Although the S17 & S18 parcel is currently encumbered by a USFWS conservation easement, there is no provision for guaranteed public recreational access and FWP's influence on future habitat management is limited. Further, FWP lacks full administrative access to its lands in the Ovando Mountain. unit of the BCWMA; acquisition of these parcels would provide legal access critical to enable future habitat management on the larger 4,000-acre portion of the WMA.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) proposes to:

1. acquire fee title to approximately 2,623 acres, in three distinct parcels, from The Nature Conservancy, for approximately \$1,522,000.
2. purchase a conservation easement across approximately 1,103 acres of the Little Doney Lake southern parcel with approximately \$324,000 of Habitat Montana funds after partners' match contributions are applied.

Funding for these transactions would come from FWP's Habitat Montana Program, a USFWS NFHCP grant, a Montana Migratory Bird Stamp Program grant (prospective), a USFWS NAWCA grant, a Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust grant, the Blackfoot Challenge, and private donations (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of in-hand and prospective match to support the FWP's acquisition of the Little Doney Lake easement and fee title purchases.

<b><u>Little Doney Lake Habitat Acquisition Project funding summary</u></b>	
<b><u>Project Costs</u></b>	
S17 & S18 fee:	\$521,478
Little Doney Easement	\$1,873,626
Little Doney fee remainder	\$1,000,877
<b><u>Match, <i>in hand</i></u></b>	
USFWS NAWCA	\$500,000
MT Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust	\$100,000
USFS NFHCP Land Acquisition Program Grant	\$600,000
PCTC/TNC Conservation Easement Fund	\$75,000
Blackfoot Challenge private fundraising	\$25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,300,000</b>
<b><u>Match, <i>prospective</i></u></b>	
MT State Migratory Bird Stamp Program	\$250,000
 <b>Acquire S17 &amp; S18 fee remainder, acquire CE on Little Doney lake parcel, acquire fee remainder Little Doney.</b>	
Total Cost	\$3,395,981
Total match, <i>in hand</i>	\$1,300,000
 <b><i>Habitat Montana</i> request excluding prospective match</b>	 <b>\$2,095,981</b>
<b><i>Habitat Montana</i> request including prospective match</b>	<b>\$1,845,981</b>

### **Fee Title Purchase**

FWP proposes to purchase fee-remainder for both the Little Doney (South) and S17 and S18 (North) parcels from The Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy would then donate 220 acres on Elk Mountain (Northeast) directly to FWP. S17 and S18 are currently encumbered by a conservation easement held by the USFWS, the Elk Mountain parcel is unencumbered, and FWP hopes to leverage the extraordinary in-hand match funding to purchase a conservation easement on the Little Doney parcel (see below). All parcels would be incorporated into the Ovando Mountain unit of the BCWMA and managed to maintain and improve wildlife habitat

and recreational access.

### **Little Doney Conservation Easement**

Plum Creek Timber Company withheld the 1,103-acre Little Doney property from the BCP options it sold to TNC in 2004, and actively marketed the property for sale. In 2006, the Blackfoot Challenge partners finally negotiated a plan that allowed TNC to purchase this productive wildlife habitat from Plum Creek. FWP had initially worked to help support the encumbrance and sale of the parcel to adjacent landowners. However, a satisfactory agreement was not reached and FWP and partners have worked since then to bring the parcel into public ownership. A tremendous amount of successful agency and private fundraising to purchase a conservation easement on the property has already occurred. To date, partners have secured \$1,300,000 in grants and donations to help FWP purchase a conservation easement on the property that it would hold and monitor in perpetuity. Grant requests to FWP's Habitat Montana and Migratory Bird Stamp Programs adequate to complete the easement purchase are pending (Table 1).

The easement and associated management plan would prevent significant habitat degradation by any means. Agricultural practices would be specifically allowed in the future, including livestock grazing and timber harvest consistent with approved plans. Year-round walk-in public access would be guaranteed. Commercial uses other than agricultural uses, including commercial outfitting for hunting or charging fees for hunting, would be prohibited. If FWP does not hold fee title to the property in the future, FWP would annually visit with the future owner and review the terms of the conservation easements.

### **Benefits of the Proposed Action**

The proposed action would prevent residential or commercial development on this important wildlife habitat and would protect the public's sizable investments in the BCWMA and the local deer and elk populations. This action would also preclude other plausible and potentially serious outcomes in this sensitive location. Under FWP ownership, opportunities would exist to enhance important habitat features such as production of tree lichens, browse and grass forage. This proposed action would benefit virtually the entire elk and mule deer

population between Monture Creek and the North Fork of the Blackfoot River. The Ovando Mountain Block Management Area alone accounts for well over 2,000 hunter-days each fall, and associated elk and deer populations support tens of thousands more hunter-days of public recreation across the Monture Creek drainage and the southwest Scapegoat Wilderness. The subject lands provide critical and limited habitat for a host of other sensitive species including common loon, trumpeter swan, grizzly bears, and migratory birds.

This rare opportunity to obtain these benefits has been provided through partnership with Plum Creek, TNC, The Blackfoot Challenge, The Blackfoot Community Conservation Area Advisory Council, and local communities, which would be difficult—if not impossible—to replicate in the future if this project is not completed at this time. The purchase of S17 and S18 would not only secure *crucial* elk and deer winter range but also augment FWP’s ability to manage habitat across the Ovando Mountain unit of the BCWMA and provide full legal administrative access to BCWMA lands.

### **ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION**

FWP considered the alternative of taking no action regarding the subject lands. The no-action alternative would not allow FWP to control the course of any future property sales and commercial and residential developments within an area where such developments could negatively impact wildlife populations when they occupy important seasonal ranges on and near the BCWMA. More than \$1,300,000 in public and private match funding has been secured to support FWP’s acquisition of the Little Doney Conservation Easement; these dollars may only be used for this purpose and, without the requested FWP Project completion funding and Project approval, it is likely that an entity other than FWP will ultimately hold a conservation easement on the property. In addition, lack of funds will likely require that ownership of the property be split. FWP would lose the opportunity to consolidate its ownership and management of critical wildlife habitat, ceding this to other agencies and parties that do not have FWP’s habitat conservation mandate. If S17 and S18 are not acquired, FWP would continue to only be able to access the Ovando Mountain Unit of the BCWMA at the discretion of adjacent landowners.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND NO ACTION**

### **Threatened and Endangered Species**

The gray wolf is listed as endangered in Montana, and is routinely observed on subject lands. The proposed action would be consistent with the goal of recovering wolf populations in northwestern Montana by protecting and potentially improving habitat for important prey species (i.e., elk and mule deer) and by contributing to the protection of a large block of land that is uninhabited by humans. The no-action alternative would allow the possibility of future losses in habitat for prey species used by wolves and increases in potential conflicts with humans if land subdivision or related developments occur.

Bald eagles are classified as threatened in Montana. Active bald eagle nests exist along the Blackfoot River, but none are known to occur within 1-mile of the subject lands. The proposed action would protect and allow development over time of potential nest sites with a fair probability of occupancy (due to the proximity to the Big Blackfoot River). No-action would result only in a minor added risk of future human activities on or originating from the subject lands that could impact bald eagles.

Grizzly bears are classified as a threatened species in Montana. Grizzly bears heavily use the subject lands post emergence through late fall. The proposed action is consistent with the goal of recovering grizzly bear populations in Montana both because it would protect the subject lands from the possibility of being subdivided and developed and because FWP's conservation mandate would assure grizzly habitat quality and security are maintained. No action would allow the possibility for increases in potential conflicts with humans if land subdivision or related developments occur.

Lynx are federally listed as a threatened species in Montana. The proposed action would maintain the availability of these habitats for lynx, but this could not be guaranteed under no-action.

Bull trout are federally listed in Montana. The USFWS recognized the importance of the Blackfoot Community Project generally, and the Little Doney Lake parcel specifically, when it



awarded FWP a series of Native Fish Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants beginning in 2006. The North Fork of the Blackfoot River is one of the most important bull trout spawning streams in Montana and is directly adjacent to the Little Doney Lake property. Subdivision and/or poor management of this parcel would have direct and permanent impacts on bull trout habitat quality in the North Fork of the Blackfoot.

### **Sensitive Species**

The proposed action would encourage the recruitment of large-diameter ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir, both living and dead, and retain dense thickets in patches, and maintain and restore aspen galleries. This would enhance habitat for sensitive species likely to occur on the subject lands such as flammulated owls, black-backed woodpeckers, pileated woodpeckers, and fisher. For all sensitive species, the proposed action would provide a measure of protection on the subject lands from habitat loss by removing the possibility of future subdivisions or other developments, but no-action could prove detrimental in the long-term by leaving that possibility open.

Little Doney Lake contains an active natural nest site for common loons and identified habitat for trumpeter swans (currently being reintroduced to the Valley by the USFWS). The draft management plan for the proposed Little Doney Conservation Easement would avoid habitat degradation and minimize human disturbances around Little Doney Lake from May 1 through August 31 annually. Under the no-action alternative, FWP would have less standing to control human disturbance and habitat alteration to benefit common loons on private land.

The North Fork of the Blackfoot is a critical stream for all life phases of the westslope cutthroat trout. Protecting habitats adjacent to the North Fork ensures that future subdivision and/or management practices do not degrade this crucial fisheries habitat.

### **Elk and Deer Winter Range**

The no-action alternative would leave an important portion of the BCWMA winter range and elk and deer populations vulnerable to future management decisions by public or private

landowners, who would likely manage to achieve objectives inconsistent with the general public interest in wildlife. The proposed action would strengthen the continuity of purpose for management of the BCWMA winter range, and would benefit elk and deer compared with no action.

### **Predators and Scavengers**

A diversity of wildlife species are associated with, and benefit from, the prey base provided by migratory herds of elk, mule deer, and white-tailed deer. During winter, concentrations of elk and deer on or near the subject lands amount to a resource of prey animals numbering up to 900 animals annually. Approximately 5% of this potential prey base is actually used by predators and scavengers on the BCWMA annually. This prey base also supports predator and scavenger species in more remote locations during spring, summer and fall.

Humans are the primary predators on the BCWMA deer and elk populations. Mountain lion, black bear, grizzly bear, gray wolf, coyote, and golden eagle currently prey upon these deer and elk populations, and predator numbers may be expected to fluctuate with the prey. In addition, magpies, ravens, bald eagles, pine martens, gray jays, goshawks, weasels, and striped skunks feed upon carrion on or near the subject lands during winter and/or spring. Antlers and bones are food for porcupines and other rodents. When deer and elk move to summer range, they feed fisher and wolverine in addition to the predators and scavengers previously noted.

No-action would leave the elk winter range on the BCWMA vulnerable to incompatible future management of the subject lands. The proposed action would maintain habitat for current deer and elk levels, which would be to the benefit of predators and scavengers on the BCWMA.

### **Wetlands/Floodplains**

There is no designated floodplain affected by this proposal. Several perennial and intermittent stream courses cross the subject lands, with narrow and broken riparian zones. Lands under FWP ownership or easement would be managed to specifically protect wetland and riparian areas, almost always to a greater degree than required by state law. The proposed action

would provide increased opportunity to manage forest structures and landscapes to develop broader habitats for wildlife, centered on these watercourses.

### **Prime or Unique Farmlands**

There are no "prime or unique farmlands" or "farmlands of statewide or local importance" on the subject lands, as designated by the Missoula County Conservation District of the U. S. Natural Resource Conservation Service. Farmlands of local importance are defined as land, in addition to prime and statewide, that could be farmed, is relatively flat (0-15 percent slopes) and currently non-forested.

### **Hunting**

FWP estimates that the BCWMA elk herd supports a hunting economy worth over \$1,000,000 annually. Based on the FWP statewide harvest surveys, 5,800 hunters spend 42,000 hunter-days annually in pursuit of elk in all or portions of deer/elk Hunting Districts (HDs) 281, 282, 283, 285, 130 and 150. Extrapolating from the harvest survey and elk population surveys made by FWP biologists, hunters harvest 150 bulls and 150 antlerless elk from the BCWMA elk herd annually. The Ovando Mountain Block Management Area, within which all subject lands are included, hosted well over 2,000 hunter days alone in 2007.

Potential impacts of this proposal on hunting opportunities follow those previously described under the heading of Elk and Deer Winter Range. To summarize, the no-action alternative would risk a substantial loss in elk and mule deer hunting opportunity at the BCWMA. The proposed action would benefit hunting within the ranges of the BCWMA elk and mule deer populations by securing favorable, long-term management of an important unit of winter range.

### **Forest management**

Under the proposed action, FWP would incorporate the subject lands into its comprehensive management plan for the BCWMA. FWP's forest management strategy on the subject lands would be to speed forest regeneration and avoid further short-term losses of

forested forage and effective cover on the Little Doney Lake property. Recruitment of older age class, shade intolerant, species such as fir and ponderosa pine would be encouraged on S17 and S18 and the Elk Mountain parcels. In addition, FWP will pursue the restoration of woody browse communities through the use of prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments. FWP and private landowners have no immediate plans for harvesting timber on the subject lands, but FWP recognizes the potential for using carefully prescribed, silvicultural treatments to manipulate habitats to achieve wildlife objectives. Any proposal for using commercial or precommercial timber harvests to accomplish these objectives would be thoroughly described and analyzed in an environmental review process with public participation (i.e., MEPA). Under the no-action alternative it is unknown how and for what purpose timber harvest would occur.

### **Public access**

The subject lands lie within the current boundaries of FWP's deer/elk HD 285, and the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area. Under the proposed action, all BCWMA lands within HD 285, would be open to public access by nonmotorized means year-round. Under the no-action alternative, public access to the subject lands may not be maintained into the future.

### **Livestock grazing**

Generally, grazing opportunities and values for livestock are poor on the subject lands, due to steep slopes and forested cover. Under the proposed action, livestock grazing would only be allowed in a manner (to be reviewed by FWP) that conserves wildlife habitat on lands FWP owns or holds easements on. No-action would leave the option open for a future lessee or landowner to graze livestock. The most likely scenario for future livestock grazing under no-action would be grazing by horses, llamas or other riding or pack animals that might be kept at a private residence or hobby ranch. Such grazing often is confined and concentrated on small acreages (pastures), resulting in damage to soil and vegetation.

### **Air and Water Quality**

The proposed action would likely result in a net reduction in potential future risks to air and water quality on the subject lands, compared to no action. Possibilities for residential,

commercial and industrial developments would be reduced or eliminated across the subject lands. Under the proposed action, FWP would expect to use prescribed fire to stimulate understory forage production and quality on an occasional basis (e.g., during a 5-day period every decade), and slash burning may be required after occasional logging treatments (e.g., one occurrence per decade). Overall, impacts to air quality of burning events on the subject lands would probably not exceed, and would more likely be less than, the impacts that would occur under continued ownership by corporate timber managers. Under FWP ownership, burning would be in compliance with state airshed management directives, in consultation with DNRC.

The potential for impacts to water quality exist along perennial and intermittent streams during spring runoff. Under the proposed action, FWP would minimize activities that would disturb slopes, and would ensure effective road drainage, maintain or improve vegetation establishment on cutslopes, and take other measures as needed to further stabilize slopes above watercourses. The potential for water quality impacts would be less under the proposed action than if vehicle traffic and other human activities increased as a result of residential or commercial developments on the subject lands in the future. FWP would include the subject lands in its consideration of future needs for remedial work to comply with Best Management Practices.

### **Historic and Cultural Resources**

FWP must provide the protections and considerations offered under the Montana Antiquities Act for historic and cultural resources recorded on lands owned by FWP. No sites of historic or cultural importance are known to exist on the subject lands, but a determination would be required from a qualified archaeologist if FWP proposed to engage in management activities that would impact previously undisturbed sites. At this time, such protections are not afforded historic and cultural resources on the subject lands while they remain in private ownership.

### **Impacts on Economies and Communities**

Potential economic and human social impacts are addressed in the attached socio-economic assessments (Appendices C and D). There would be no effect on the tax base of

Powell County because FWP makes annual payments to the counties in amounts equal to the property tax assessments on lands in its ownership.

### **Cumulative Impacts**

No-action could ultimately contribute to the cumulative regional and local loss of wildlife habitat in general, if the subject lands are managed in a manner incompatible with the needs of wildlife. Conversely, the proposed action would not be expected to contribute to a cumulative impact in a measurable way and would preserve important habitats linking mountain ranges and major drainages.

### **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

FWP has consulted closely with potentially affected agencies and neighbors, including, DNRC, Lolo National Forest, The Nature Conservancy, the BCCA Advisory Council, and the Blackfoot Challenge in the development of this proposal. Formal public participation specific to FWP's proposed purchase of fee title and easements on the 2,623 acres described in this document and will begin with the availability of this draft environmental assessment (EA) for public review and comment. The availability of this EA for public review will be advertised in the local, Missoula-area, and statewide media, and a copy of the draft EA will be mailed to all parties who indicate an interest in this proposal. The EA will be posted on FWP's website at <http://fwp.mt.gov>, under Public Notices. The public review period will be from October 16, 2008 through 5 P.M. on November 17, 2008. A public hearing will be held at the Ovando Fire Hall on November 3, 2008 at 6:30 P.M. After reviewing public input, FWP will revise and finalize the draft EA and prepare a record of decision. The Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission and the Land Board will be asked to render a final decision on this proposal at the regularly scheduled meeting of each body in December 2008, based upon a thorough review of public comment.

Comments should be addressed to Jay Kolbe; Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks; PO Box 1288, Seeley Lake Montana, 59868 (phone 406-677-0162; email [jkolbe@mt.gov](mailto:jkolbe@mt.gov)). Comments must be received no later than 5 P.M. on November 17, 2008 to ensure their consideration in the

decision-making process.

### **NEED FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Based on an evaluation that the proposed action will not have a significant impact on the physical and human environment, under MEPA, the proposed action is not a significant action affecting the physical and human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not a necessary level of review.

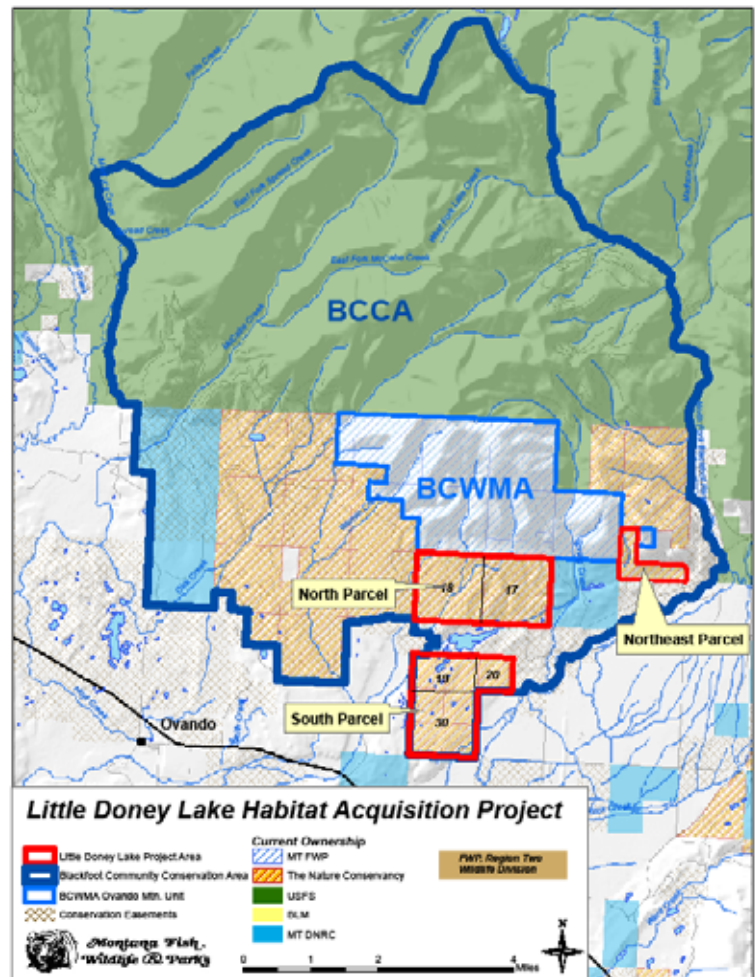


# Appendix A: Little Doney Lake Fee-Title Acquisition DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN

## INTRODUCTION

FWP would acquire fee-title to the Little Doney Lake properties from The Nature Conservancy (TNC). FWP's purpose for acquiring the properties would be to preserve and protect the conservation values of the land, particularly the habitat the land provides for a variety of wildlife species. Upon their acquisition, these properties would be folded into the Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area (BCWMA).

The properties were owned by Plum Creek Timber Company from the early 1990s through 2006 and were managed for commercial timber production. Livestock grazing has been part of the historic land-use practices, although not for the past several years. The properties are highly valued as part of a public hunting area, and have been an important part of the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area (administered by FWP on behalf of several cooperating landowners) since 1990.



This draft management plan outlines FWP's strategies for meeting the obligations it would accept as part of the cost of acquiring the subject lands. After revising this draft plan to reflect public review and comment, the final version will serve as an amendment to the existing comprehensive management plan for the BCWMA (revised 1989).

## AREA DESCRIPTION

The Little Doney Lake blocks of parcels, proposed for fee-title acquisition, will be known as South, North, and Northeast blocks (red-outlined and labeled on map). These properties are located in north Powell County, about 4.5-8 miles ENE of Ovando, at the base of Ovando Mountain. Elevations range from 3,900 to 5,800 feet across approximately 2,623 acres. The

landform generally is a bench intersected by northeast-southwest running draws, although the eastern-most block of parcels contains steep slopes on the southeast corner of Ovando Mountain. The principal wetland feature is Little Doney Lake, among other dry or seasonally wet potholes. The properties are principally forested with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and western larch in the uplands, and spruce in the lowlands. The forest has been commercially harvested over multiple entries, leaving mature timber, snags, and regeneration in a clumped and erratic distribution. Aspen is present throughout. The understory is a mix of rough fescue, elk sedge, serviceberry, snowberry, and willow. Spotted knapweed is the main noxious weed problem at present.

The Little Doney Lake properties are part of the fall-winter-spring range for about 500 elk and about 200 white-tailed deer and 200 mule deer. In addition to ruffed and blue grouse, black bear, mountain lion, coyote, moose and wolf, these parcels are also important occupied habitat for grizzly bear and waterfowl (including trumpeter swans), owing in part to the wetlands and associated broad riparian areas near the North Fork of the Blackfoot. One of very few common loon nest sites in the Blackfoot watershed exists on Little Doney Lake.

### **ENCUMBRANCES**

The South block of parcels would be encumbered with a perpetual conservation easement to be held by FWP. This would allow FWP the option of exchanging its title to the underlying fee at some future date, while still perpetuating the habitat and access values of the property under different ownership. If such an exchange or other land transaction were seriously contemplated in the future, it would require full public participation under the Montana Environmental Policy Act and FWP statutes.

The North block of parcels is already encumbered with a perpetual conservation easement held by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). This USFWS easement does not guarantee public access.

The Northeast block of parcels is not presently encumbered with a conservation easement.

In the South and North blocks, where conservation easements would be in place, FWP's land and access management would be carried out to fully meet or exceed the standards set forth in either conservation easement.

### **MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

The subject lands would be managed in a manner consistent with direction provided in the BCWMA comprehensive management plan (revised 1989), noxious weed management plan (1992), plan for entering into cooperative management agreements with private landowners (i.e., livestock grazing, 1996), management plan for the West Slope of Boyd Mountain (856 acres purchased from Plum Creek, 1999), and management plan for the Blackfoot-Clearwater Conservation Easement with DNRC (6,850 acres, 2004). Compared to the current situation, with the subject lands under TNC ownership, there would be little or no change in the management of public access and livestock grazing. Compared with current conditions, efforts to control noxious weeds would be maintained on roadsides and in key, nonforested foraging areas for deer and elk. Forest management would shift from an historic emphasis on commercial timber

production to an emphasis on providing forested forage and cover for a diversity of native wildlife, including Tier One species under the Montana Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Conservation Strategy.

### **Objectives**

**I:** Manage for the maximum sustainable utilization of the winter range by elk, mule deer and white-tailed deer within the following standards:

- Soil condition and development will be maintained or enhanced;
- Adverse impacts to adjacent landowners will be reduced or mitigated;
- The condition of elk and deer populations will be maintained or enhanced;
- Elk and deer populations will be supported by natural winter forage;
- Adverse impacts on other resources such as fisheries, riparian habitats, water quality, native plant communities, and other animal populations will be avoided or mitigated. Opportunities to enhance these resources will be pursued when compatible with elk and deer management (as time and funding allow).

**II:** Maximize public access and recreation opportunities within the following standards:

- Other WMA objectives (i.e., wildlife) will not be compromised;
- Diverse opportunities for appreciation and enjoyment by the public will be maintained. Recreation opportunities include hunting, fishing, trapping, touring, camping, picnicking, hiking, bike-riding and horseback riding.

### **Blackfoot Community Conservation Area**

The BCCA is a 41,000-acre area within which FWP, the USFS, the USFWS, MT DNRC, the Blackfoot Challenge, and private landowners have agreed (through the adoption of a MOU) to cooperatively manage their lands for mutual benefit. A 15-member council of agency representatives and stakeholders meets monthly to share ideas, leverage resources, and to develop joint projects. Public agencies' autonomy and management authority are not diminished by their participation; however, by working together, all partners benefit. Specifically, FWP is able to ensure that wildlife habitat, recreational access, and landscape level conservation priorities are strongly considered well beyond the borders of its ownership within the BCCA. If the BCCA continues to succeed, it may prove to be a model that can be applied across larger Montana landscapes.

The Little Doney Lake properties would continue to be included within the BCCA, and managed by FWP in a manner that not only features wildlife habitat on FWP properties, but also fosters cooperative habitat improvements for wildlife on the larger landscape.

### **Public Access:**

The subject lands lie within the current boundaries of FWP Hunting District (HD) 285 and would be added to the BCWMA. All BCWMA lands within HD 285, including the subject lands, would continue to be closed to all public motorized entry between 4/1 and 11/30. Winter snowmobile use is currently permitted but could be managed or restricted in the future as deemed necessary by FWP to protect wildlife habitat values. All lands would be open to non-motorized travel yearlong.

- Overnight camping is allowed. Camps may be maintained on the BCWMA for a maximum of 14 days in any 30-day period.
- Do not block roads or gates.
- No removal of firewood from the BCWMA.
- Permits required for groups of over 30 people.
- Leave no trace of campfires, hitching rails, shooting targets or other litter.

The Little Doney Lake parcels have been an integral part of the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area since 1990. This is one of the most heavily used BMAs in Region 2, hosting more than >2000 hunter days in 2007 alone. All three parcels provide important recreational access, and would remain as part of the Block Management Area.

Project lands are heavily used during summer by hikers and horsemen due to their natural beauty, gentle terrain, and ready county road access. The BCCA Council has worked with the local snowmobile and dog sled clubs to relocate a winter-use trail that crossed a portion of the Little Doney parcel. An alternate route has been identified and will be adopted when construction of a seasonal bridge is complete.

#### **Livestock grazing:**

FWP would continue to exclude livestock from the Little Doney Lake properties until such time as a cooperative grazing plan might be agreed upon to benefit wildlife. The process for arriving at such a grazing plan would include collaboration with the Advisory Council for the Blackfoot Community Conservation Area (BCCA), of which FWP and the Little Doney Lake properties would remain a part. In addition to this local level of public involvement, a separate EA under MEPA would be prepared at such time as FWP might seriously explore the option of prescribing livestock grazing to benefit wildlife habitat.

#### **Noxious Weed Control:**

Spotted knapweed is the most obvious noxious weed on the subject lands, and is distributed along the road system and on steep, open slopes. Other noxious weeds are thought to be absent or occur in low densities with limited distributions on the subject lands, but this is speculative in advance of a complete site inventory. FWP's program to control noxious weeds would be consistent with the approach described in the Noxious Weed Management Plan for the BCWMA (1992), and would include measures to prevent weed establishment and spread, as well as chemical and biological control of established infestations.

FWP's first priority will be to document and map all noxious weed occurrences on the subject lands during the first growing season under FWP ownership. Any isolated patches of leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax or other early invading species will be eradicated by the most efficient and effective means (e.g., hand-pulling, digging or herbicide spot treatment), depending

on weed species and site limitations. Roadsides will be inspected annually for the purpose of detecting and eradicating any new weed introductions before infestations become established. A strategy will be developed to contain and control the spread of established infestations that are identified in the initial mapping effort, which would probably involve integrated application of chemical and biological controls.

FWP's first priority for herbicide control of spotted knapweed on the subject lands will be to spray roadsides. Considerations for managing risks of public contact with herbicide residues and other environmental issues are addressed in the Noxious Weed Management Plan for the BCWMA (1992).

Roadside spraying and annual inspections (with spot eradication) are important strategies to prevent new weed establishments and spread. As an additional preventive measure, FWP will prohibit all but administrative motorized traffic, and will otherwise avoid disturbance of the soil surface. FWP's habitat priority for the subject lands is to enhance forested forage to improve habitat for a diversity of wildlife. Habitat suitability for establishment of spotted knapweed, sulphur cinquefoil and other noxious weeds will decline as previously harvested forest canopies thicken and expand. FWP will consider opportunities to control spotted knapweed in grassland openings to improve forage for elk and deer as funding and other weed control priorities allow.

### **FOREST MANAGEMENT**

FWP would focus on recruiting forested cover (in the form of large-diameter trees and regeneration thickets) and forested forage (e.g., tree lichen and understory grasses, sedges and shrubs) for elk and mule deer year-round. Mature coniferous canopy will provide nest trees for red-tailed hawk, great horned owl, great gray owl and other birds. Large-diameter snags and standing burned trees provide nesting and foraging habitat for a suite of cavity nesting birds (e.g., pileated woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker) and mammals (e.g., flying squirrel). Large downfall contributes to marten, lynx and small mammal populations, provides forage for black and grizzly bear, and dens for mountain lion. A generally mature forest structure also provides escape cover for elk in hunting season and contributes to holding elk in the hunting area to provide season-long hunting recreation and achieve the desired harvest. Silvicultural practices would tend toward: (1) maintaining and increasing larger-diameter trees (both living and dead) across the properties; (2) maintaining and recruiting a mature forest structure across the majority of acres; (3) allowing habitat diversity within a generally mature forest structure, as may be provided by an interspersed of large trees, regeneration thickets, downfall, natural parks and temporary managed openings; (4) encouraging progression through a natural range of forest successional stages at the stand level, rather than attempting to manage for a static forest; (5) allowing the natural fire regime, as may be mimicked by silviculture, to benefit wildlife populations while managing the risk of large, stand replacement events; and (6) controlling noxious weeds along logging roads, landings and skid trails.

Aspen generally occurs in distinct stands of a few acres in size, scattered across the Little Doney Lake properties. Aspen measurably adds wildlife species richness (particularly among cavity nesting birds and after a fire event) wherever it occurs on the landscape. Silvicultural practices would tend to maintain and enhance aspen as a significant habitat component across the Little

Doney Lake properties by: (1) cutting aspen in some cases to stimulate resprouting; (2) removing coniferous competition within and surrounding aspen clones; and (3) avoiding the broadcast usage of herbicides around aspen stands that might kill or suppress aspen (e.g., Tordon).

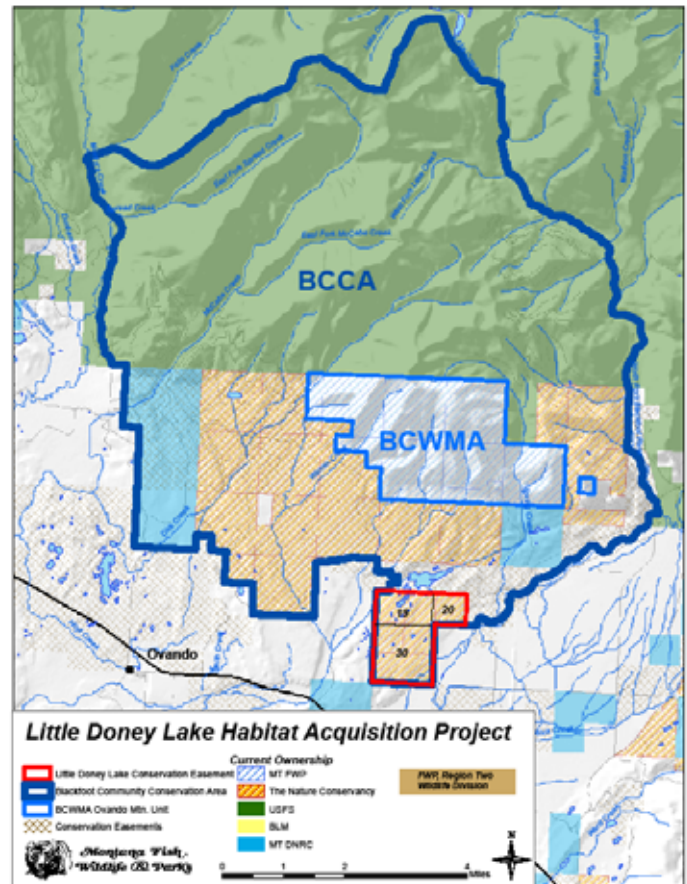
Diverse, multi-storied forest stands would be recruited around wetlands and riparian areas. Wetland vegetation and riparian vegetation generally would be entirely undisturbed by any future logging, except as may be specifically prescribed by FWP to improve wildlife habitat. Conifer encroachment into sedge and woody shrub types near wetlands and streamsides may be thinned if the effect would be to expand this zone of riparian vegetation. Large snags and downfall would be preserved and recruited around wetland edges and riparian areas. Human disturbance of any type would be minimized around Little Doney Lake from May 1 through August 30 to encourage successful nesting by Common Loon.

# Appendix B: Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement

## DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### INTRODUCTION

FWP would acquire a conservation easement on the Little Doney Lake property from The Nature Conservancy. FWP's purpose for acquiring the conservation easement, as stated in the easement document, would be to "preserve and protect in perpetuity the conservation values of the land, particularly the habitat the land provides for a variety of wildlife species." The property was owned by Plum Creek Timber Company from the early 1990s through 2006 and was managed for commercial timber production. Livestock grazing has been part of the historic land-use practices, although not for the past several years. The property is highly valued as a public hunting area, and has been an important part of the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area (administered by FWP on behalf of several cooperating landowners) since 1990. It is the intent of the conservation easement that these traditional uses be specifically provided for in perpetuity.



This management plan serves as a flexible link between easement terms intended to endure in perpetuity and changeable conditions and situations on the land. It is a living document, to be reviewed annually by FWP and the landowner, and to be revised as needed upon agreement of both parties. Its function is to document strategies for land management in which FWP and the landowner are cooperating to ensure consistency with the terms and intent of the proposed conservation easement. The principal strategy is a protocol for an annual meeting with the landowner and field monitoring of compliance with easement terms. Additionally, this management plan addresses strategies for controlling noxious weeds, managing forested habitats, managing livestock, and allowing the public hunting access guaranteed in this easement. Finally, this management plan captures the commitment of the landowner and FWP to participate as long-term partners in the Blackfoot Community Conservation Area (BCCA), of which the Little Doney Lake property and several neighboring public and private landholdings are a part.



## **AREA DESCRIPTION**

The Little Doney Lake property is located in north Powell County, about 4.5 miles ENE of Ovando, at the base of Ovando Mountain. Elevations range from 3,900 to 4,200 feet across approximately 1,103 acres. The landform generally is a bench intersected by northeast-southwest running draws. The principal wetland feature is Little Doney Lake, among other dry or seasonally wet potholes. The property is principally forested with ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir in the uplands, and spruce in the lowlands. The forest has been commercially harvested over multiple entries, leaving mature timber, snags, and regeneration in a clumped and erratic distribution across the property. Aspen is present throughout. The understory is a mix of rough fescue, elk sedge, serviceberry, snowberry, and willow. Spotted knapweed is the main noxious weed problem at present.

The Little Doney Lake property is part of the fall-winter-spring range for about 500 elk and about 200 white-tailed deer and 200 mule deer. In addition to ruffed and blue grouse, black bear, mountain lion, coyote, moose and wolf, these parcels are also important occupied habitat for grizzly bear and waterfowl, owing in part to the wetlands and associated broad riparian areas near the North Fork of the Blackfoot. One of very few common loon nest sites in the Blackfoot watershed exists on Little Doney Lake.

## **BASELINE INVENTORY**

The existing features and conditions on the Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement would be described, photographed and documented in a baseline inventory. The purpose of the baseline inventory would be to establish an objective and reliable basis from which to assess changes on the land over time. FWP would contract with a qualified consultant to prepare this document. FWP and the landowner would cooperate in providing all pertinent information to the consultant, and in signing the final baseline inventory when both parties agree it is an accurate and complete representation of all pertinent conditions on the land. This inventory would be finalized within 6 months after closing.

## **ANNUAL MONITORING**

FWP and the landowner would build a written record of annual easement monitoring, beginning in 2009. FWP recently hired a land steward to conduct one monitoring visit per year for all of its conservation easements across Montana. Each visit is arranged with prior notice for a time that is convenient for the landowner. The contractor uses a checklist to ensure that all pertinent easement terms are discussed with the landowner, and provides an opportunity for the landowner to present any issues or concerns for the record. An inspection of the property is always part of the monitoring visit. The contractor makes a special effort to photograph sites of current interest and to replicate photos from photopoints established in the baseline inventory. The contractor's annual monitoring report objectively documents any areas of misunderstanding or noncompliance with easement terms. It is left to FWP and the landowner to address any problems identified by the monitoring consultant. In the case of the proposed Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement, FWP's regional liaison (the wildlife biologist based in Seeley Lake) will normally accompany the contractor and meet with the landowner during annual monitoring, which typically will be scheduled for ½-day in midsummer. FWP's regional liaison will also be

available to the landowner upon request between monitoring visits to discuss management issues and share information.

### **NOXIOUS-WEED MANAGEMENT**

The spread of existing noxious weed species and the introduction and establishment of new exotic species are among the greatest risks to native plant communities and wildlife habitat across Montana. Currently, noxious weeds (primarily spotted knapweed) are scattered near roads on the easement area. With a concerted effort, the densities and distributions of existing weed occurrences can be kept under control, at or below baseline levels. Expertise and experience within and adjunct to the Blackfoot Community Conservation Area—an organization of neighboring private landowners and agency land managers—will be of great assistance in this regard to the owner of the Little Doney Lake property.

Under the terms of the conservation easement, noxious weed control would be the landowner's responsibility. FWP would encourage the landowner to inventory the easement area annually for new weed occurrences by inspecting roadways, cowpaths, game trails and other disturbed sites where weeds are likely to enter the property first. Any new species occurrences should be reported to the local county weed district and FWP, and the landowner should promptly attempt to eradicate these spot occurrences by the most efficient and effective means available.

Key factors that could minimize the long-term vulnerability of the land to weed establishment, such as intensity and frequency of livestock grazing, would be controlled by the terms of the conservation easement. The landowner would be encouraged—beyond restrictions specified in the easement—to continue managing the land in a manner that avoids impacts from noxious weeds and favors vigorous and competitive communities of desirable plant species. FWP would inform the landowner that broadcast herbicide treatments to control noxious weeds should not include aspen or wetland/riparian vegetation, unless a herbicide specifically labeled for such use is available.

### **FOREST MANAGEMENT**

The Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement allows the landowner to manage forest stands and, if desired, realize an income from sustainable timber harvest. Such forest management activities are required to fall within limits and meet objectives set forth in the easement document and this management plan, which will ensure that forests on the easement area will continue to function as effective wildlife habitat. The easement requires the landowner to submit a detailed notification or plan for FWP's review and approval before timber harvest activities may occur. Upon receiving notification from the landowner, FWP would collaborate with the landowner to make sure that all forest management terms in the easement are addressed before logging begins. This may include field inspections to review and input on harvest unit boundaries and harvest prescriptions. In most cases, FWP would require the landowner to mark trees to cut or leave in advance of the harvest to facilitate such field inspections and monitoring.

FWP would advise the landowner to recruit forested cover (in the form of large-diameter trees and regeneration thickets) and forested forage (e.g., tree lichen and understory grasses, sedges and shrubs) for elk and mule deer year-round. Mature coniferous canopy on the easement area will provide nest trees for red-tailed hawk, great horned owl, great gray owl and other birds.

Large-diameter snags and standing burned trees provide nesting and foraging habitat for a suite of cavity nesting birds (e.g., pileated woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker) and mammals (e.g., flying squirrel). Large downfall contributes to marten, lynx and small mammal populations, provides forage for black and grizzly bear, and dens for mountain lion. A generally mature forest structure also provides escape cover for elk in hunting season and contributes to holding elk in the hunting area to provide season-long hunting recreation and achieve the desired harvest. Silvicultural practices should tend toward: (1) maintaining and increasing larger-diameter trees (both living and dead) across the forested easement area; (2) maintaining and recruiting a mature forest structure across the majority of acres; (3) allowing habitat diversity within a generally mature forest structure, as may be provided by an interspersed of large trees, regeneration thickets, downfall, natural parks and temporary managed openings; (4) encouraging progression through a natural range of forest successional stages at the stand level, rather than attempting to manage for a static forest; (5) allowing the natural fire regime, as may be mimicked by silviculture, to benefit wildlife populations while managing the risk of large, stand replacement events; and (6) encouraging the control of noxious weeds along logging roads, landings and skid trails.

Aspen generally occurs in distinct stands of a few acres in size, scattered across the Little Doney Lake property. Aspen measurably adds wildlife species richness (particularly among cavity nesting birds and after a fire event) wherever it occurs on the landscape. Silvicultural practices should tend to maintain and enhance aspen as a significant habitat component across the Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement by: (1) restricting the cutting of aspen except as may be approved by FWP to stimulate resprouting; (2) encouraging the removal of coniferous competition within and surrounding aspen clones; and (3) discouraging the broadcast usage of herbicides around aspen stands that might kill or suppress aspen (e.g., Tordon).

Diverse, multi-storied forest stands should be recruited around wetlands and riparian areas. Wetland vegetation and riparian vegetation generally will be entirely undisturbed by logging, except as may be prescribed and approved by FWP to improve wildlife habitat. Conifer encroachment into sedge and woody shrub types near wetlands and streamsides may be prescribed if the effect would be to expand this zone of riparian vegetation. Large snags and downfall should be preserved and recruited around wetland edges and riparian areas. Human disturbance of any type would be minimized around Little Doney Lake from May 1 through August 30 to encourage successful nesting by Common Loon.

It is FWP's understanding that the landowner has no immediate plans to harvest timber, nor are there immediate forest management needs. However, the easement terms and this approval process leave options open for the landowner to actively manage forest stands if conditions change. The easement requires that forest management practices comply with Best Management Practices. The most recent edition of these practices would be copied and included as part of this management plan for reference.

### **PUBLIC HUNTING ACCESS MANAGEMENT**

The Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement guarantees year-round non-motorized public recreational access to the parcel unless FWP determines such access must be restricted to facilitate necessary land or wildlife management.

For the 2008 hunting season, hunting access will be managed according to regulations adopted for the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area. FWP would accept responsibility for maintaining the parking area along Upper Dry Gulch Road.

### **PUBLIC SNOWMOBILE ACCESS**

The Little Doney Lake property is currently an important link in the public snowmobile trail connecting Seeley Lake and Lincoln in winter, and it is agreed by FWP, the BCCA, and the larger Blackfoot Watershed communities that this will continue on the Little Doney Lake property until an alternative route is established. In the future, FWP and the landowner may agree to restrict snowmobile use of the property (including allowable dates and extent of use) as deemed necessary to protect important winter wildlife habitat values.

### **GRAZING PLAN**

Livestock are not currently grazed on the Little Doney Conservation Easement. However, the easement specifically allows for livestock grazing to occur in the future should the landowner so desire. In order to implement the grazing provisions of the easement, FWP and the landowner must agree on and follow a grazing plan. The plan would blend ranch objectives with the purposes and requirements of the easement. It is premature to guess at a future grazing plan without knowing the objectives and needs of the landowner. Therefore, a grazing plan would be developed at such time as the landowner indicates a specific interest in introducing livestock.

**Appendix C**  
**LITTLE DONEY LAKE PROPERTIES**  
**FEE TITLE PURCHASE**  
**DRAFT SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT**

MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Prepared by:  
Rob Brooks and Mike Thompson

October 9, 2008

## I. INTRODUCTION

House Bill 526, passed by the 1987 Legislature (MCA 87-1-241 and MCA 87-1-242), authorizes Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP) to acquire an interest in land for the purpose of protecting and improving wildlife habitat. These acquisitions can be through fee title, conservation easements, or leasing. In 1989, the Montana legislature passed House Bill 720 requiring that a socioeconomic assessment be completed when wildlife habitat is acquired using Habitat Montana monies. These assessments evaluate the significant social and economic impacts of the purchase on local governments, employment, schools, and impacts on local businesses.

This socioeconomic evaluation addresses the fee title purchase of land presently owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The report addresses the physical and institutional setting as well as the social and economic impacts associated with the proposed conservation easement.

## II. PHYSICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

### A. Property Description

The subject property is located about 50 miles from Missoula, Mt., in Powell County, adjoining the administrative boundary of the Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area (BCWMA). This fee title purchase encompasses approximately 2,623 acres. A detailed description of this property is included in the draft environmental assessment (EA).

### B. Habitat and Wildlife Populations

The Little Doney Lake properties are part of the fall-winter-spring range for about 500 elk and about 200 white-tailed deer and 200 mule deer. In addition to ruffed and blue grouse, black bear, mountain lion, coyote, moose and wolf, these parcels are also important occupied habitat for grizzly bear and waterfowl (including trumpeter swans), owing in part to the wetlands and associated broad riparian areas near the North Fork of the Blackfoot River. One of very few common loon nest sites in the Blackfoot watershed exists on Little Doney Lake.

### C. Current Use

TNC currently owns these properties. Historically, extensive commercial timber harvest has occurred, the most recent in the early 2000s. Livestock grazing has been precluded in recent years. These properties are important for public access and hunting as part of the Ovando Mountain Block Management Area.

## D. Management Alternatives

- 1) Fee title purchase of the subject property by MFWP
- 2) No purchase

Alternative 1, fee title purchase of the property will protect the integrity of this property as wildlife habitat, allow MFWP to manage the subject lands as part of the BCWMA, and maintain the current level of public access to the property.

Alternative 2, the no purchase option, leaves portions of these properties at risk in terms of preserving their wildlife habitat values and providing public access. Currently, TNC holds fee title to these properties until a suitable buyer is found. If FWP does not purchase these properties, other suitable buyers are not identified who would manage to maintain and enhance wildlife habitat as well as provide traditional public access. Ultimately, TNC must dispose of fee-title to these properties, and in a worst-case scenario may have to identify one or more home sites on the properties to accomplish one or more sales.

## III. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Section II identified the management alternatives this report addresses. Fee title purchase will provide long term protection of important wildlife habitat, help to preserve the open space characteristics and integrity of the BCWMA, and provide for public access. Section III quantifies the social and economic consequences of the two management alternatives following two basic accounting stances: financial and local area impacts.

Financial impacts address the cost of the fee title purchase to MFWP and discuss the impacts on tax revenues to local government agencies including school districts.

Expenditure data associated with the use of the property provides information for analyzing the impacts these expenditures have on local businesses (i.e. income and employment).

### A. Financial Impacts

The financial impacts on MFWP are related to the fee title purchase price and the maintenance/management costs. The TNC properties will cost MFWP up to \$1,522,355 in Habitat Montana funds. The full funding package, including other FWP managed funding sources, are described in detail in the attached Draft EA. Maintenance/management costs related to the purchase are associated with weed control, fencing, etc.

The financial impacts to local governments are the potential changes in tax revenues resulting from the fee title purchase. MCA 87-1-603 states that “ the treasurer of each county in which the department owns any land shall describe the land, state the number of acres in each parcel, and request the drawing of a warrant to the county in a sum equal to the amount of taxes which would be payable on county assessment of the property were it taxable to a private citizen.”

There will be no significant changes in property tax revenues to local governments including schools due to the purchase of this land by MFWP.

## B. Economic Impacts

The purchase of this land will have a minimal or no negative impact, compared with current management under TNC ownership. Consistent with the management plan for this land, forest management would continue the current shift from an historic emphasis on commercial timber production to an emphasis on providing forested forage and cover for a diversity of wildlife species.

## FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

As noted at the beginning of this document, the TNC property is located in Powell County near the community of Ovando.

This fee title purchase will provide protection for critical habitat for elk, mule deer, and white-tailed deer that use the BCWMA, as well as Tier One Species identified in the Montana Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Conservation Strategy. The purchase will remove the concern about subdivision thereby preserving the integrity of wildlife habitat for diverse species of wildlife.

The fee title purchase by MFWP of the subject property will not have a significant effect on tax revenues collected by Powell County on these acres from their current levels.

The impact to local businesses will be minimal. FWP will continue current management and the shift in timber management on the property from historic commercial timber production to timber management focused on providing forage and cover for wildlife. The subject property was commercially logged regularly through the early 2000s. However, the property has not been logged since owned by TNC. MFWP does not plan on introducing livestock on these acres in the near future.



**Appendix D**

**LITTLE DONEY LAKE CONSERVATION EASEMENT**

**DRAFT SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT**

MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS

Prepared by:  
Mike Thompson and Rob Brooks  
October, 2008

## I. INTRODUCTION

House Bill 526, passed by the 1987 Legislature (MCA 87-1-241 and MCA 87-1-242), authorizes Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) to acquire an interest in land for the purpose of protecting and improving wildlife habitat. These acquisitions can be through fee title, conservation easements, or leasing. In 1989, the Montana legislature passed House Bill 720 requiring that a socioeconomic assessment be completed when wildlife habitat is acquired using Habitat Montana monies. These assessments evaluate the significant social and economic impacts of the purchase on local governments, employment, schools, and impacts on local businesses.

This socioeconomic evaluation addresses the acquisition of a conservation easement on the Little Doney Lake property by FWP from The Nature Conservancy (TNC). This report addresses the physical and institutional setting as well as the social and economic impacts associated with the proposed conservation easement.

## II. PHYSICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

### A. Property Description

The subject property is located about 50 miles from Missoula, Mt., in Powell County, adjoining the administrative boundary of the Blackfoot-Clearwater Wildlife Management Area (BCWMA). This conservation easement purchase encompasses approximately 1,103 acres. A detailed description of this property is included in the draft environmental assessment (EA).

### B. Habitat and Wildlife Populations

This property is mainly vegetated with ponderosa pine, western larch and Douglas-fir. This property and the adjacent lands are important elk wintering range and support large numbers of mule deer and white-tailed deer. Moose, black bear, grizzly bear, and mountain lions utilize the property year round.

### C. Current Use

The Little Doney Lake property burned during a large forest fire in 1919, and has been extensively logged. It currently supports early seral forest, browse, and grass. No commercial uses occur on the property at this time.

#### D. Management Alternatives

1. Purchase the Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement.
2. No purchase

#### **MFWP Conservation Easement Purchase**

The intent of the Little Doney Lake Conservation Easement is to protect and enhance the montane forest habitat, and enhance the overall integrity of the private, BCWMA, DNRC, Nature Conservancy, and Forest Service lands surrounding the property.

#### **No Purchase Alternative**

The no purchase alternative requires some assumptions since use and management of the property will vary depending on what future owners would decide to do with the property. There is potential for subdivision of this land that would impact the habitat and access opportunities for the public.

### III. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Section II identified the management alternatives this report addresses. The conservation easement will provide long-term protection of important wildlife habitat and consistent management of this land. Section III quantifies the social and economic consequences of the two management alternatives following two basic accounting stances: financial and local area impacts.

Financial impacts address the cost of the conservation easement purchase to MFWP and discuss the impacts on tax revenues to local government agencies including school districts.

Expenditure data associated with the use of the property provides information for analyzing the impacts these expenditures may have on local businesses (i.e., income and employment).

#### **A. Financial Impacts**

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) will contribute \$323,626 toward the conservation easement on the 1,103-acre Little Doney Lake property from the Habitat Montana program. MFWP may also contribute \$250,000 towards this easement purchase from the MT Migratory Bird Stamp Program. MFWP also applied for and received a grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to acquire conservation easements benefiting native westslope cutthroat and bull trout. The Little Doney Lake parcel was specifically identified for funding in that grant;

\$600,000 of these USFWS funds will be used to help purchase this conservation easement. A detailed description of the conservation easement funding package is included in the attached Draft EA.

The financial impacts to local governments are the potential changes in tax revenues resulting from the conservation easement.

The sale of a conservation easement on the land to FWP will not change the tax revenues that Powell County currently collects on the subject property. The property under conservation easement will be taxed at the same rate as at present.

## **B. Economic Impacts**

There will not be any significant financial impacts to local businesses associated with the purchase of a conservation easement by FWP.

## **FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The purchase by FWP of a conservation easement will provide long term protection for wildlife habitat, maintain the open space integrity of the land, and enhance public recreation.

This action will not cause a reduction in tax revenues on this property from their current levels to Powell County under Montana Code 87-1-603. Overall financial impacts to local business will be minimal. Recreational opportunities will be enhanced which may result in small yet positive impacts for local businesses that provide services to recreationists.